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and there are reasonable grounds to believe that such condition will continue for a prolonged indeterminate period. Now a couple of Senators have come up to me in the last couple of weeks and have asked me some things about this amendment and so I want to talk about it for just a few minutes. One of the primary questions is this, if we take away from prosecuting attorneys and if we take away from the juvenile court the ability to terminate parental rights when somebody is mentally ill or mentally deficient, do we not in effect consign a child to living in a home of a mentally ill or a mentally deficient person forever which could be a very harmful thing to a child and my answer has been absolutely not because the termination provisions in the juvenile code do not even come into play, they do not come into play until after there has been some determination made that the child is a neglected child or the child is a dependent child, that means that the child is not being provided care by the parents with no fault of the parents, or the child has been involved in some kind of a misdemeanor or a crime or what have you. During the course of that proceeding, the court has ample authority to remove that child from that home and place that child with foster parents or in a foster setting or even in the Nebraska Center for Children and Youth. The termination proceeding is one that in a sense cleans up the title, so to speak, to the child. By terminating a parent's rights to a child, that child then becomes an adoptable child. That child then the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare or somebody else could then place in a home and that child could ultimately become adopted by the home. So that is the basic function of terminating parental rights. Now it has seemed to me that it is incorrect for us to single out mental illness or mental deficiency as one of the basis of terminating permanent rights and I make that point because we don't single out physical illness or physical infirmity and you and I do know, we really do know of families where one of the family members becomes permanently laid up by virtue of a mental...I am sorry, by virtue of a physical infirmity. For example, a number of years ago adults suffered from polio and that polio could very well confine them to an iron lung or to a portable respirator for the rest of their days, and yet it is not thinkable for us to attempt to terminate the parental rights of that type of an adult to his or her children. Mental illness is a condition that sometimes goes in remission, sometimes is in a stabilized form and what have you, and it seems to me that it is inappropriate, it is inappropriate for us to single that out as a condition by which we can terminate parental rights. Now if we have a mentally ill or a mentally defective parent who over the long pull demonstrates through his or her conduct that he or she is neglecting the child, then continuous acts of neglect will serve as the basis for terminating parental